## REMARKS

The Office Action mailed August 22, 2007 has been carefully reviewed and the foregoing amendment has been made in consequence thereof.

Claims 1-11, 13, 14, and 16-18 are now pending in this application. Claims 1-11, 13, 14, and 16-18 stand rejected.

The rejection of Claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention is respectfully traversed. Claim 13 has been amended to recite a system configured to "transmit information from said browser to at least one of said first server system and said second server system, wherein the information relates to navigation structure changes entered by the user...." Moreover, Applicants submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand the recitations of Claim 13 after reading the specification at paragraphs [0026] – [0030], for example.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 112, second paragraph, rejection of Claim 13 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 1, 6, and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential elements is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action first asserts that the specification, at paragraph [0018], describes elements that have been omitted from the claims. Specifically, the Office Action asserts that hosting of approximately half of the navigational pages by each business entity appears to be missing in the claims. Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. For example, Claim 1 recites "synchronizing the first web site and the second web site to function together as a collaborative web site wherein at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the first web site by the first business entity and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the second web site by the second business entity wherein the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the first and second business entity...." Applicants submit that the recitation of at least a portion of the data

included in the collaborative site is hosted from the first web site, as part of the first server system, and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative site is hosted from the second web site, as part of the second server system includes the essential elements described in the specification at paragraph [0018].

The Office Action also asserts that the specification, at paragraph [0030], describes further elements that have been omitted from the claims. Specifically, the Office Action asserts that the description of the historical log that includes a history of the web pages and links that are changed appears to be missing from the claims. Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. For example, Claim 1 recites "recording changes in the navigational structure of at least one of the first and second web sites in a spreadsheet format." Applicants submit that the recitation of recording changes in the navigational structure does include the essential elements described by the specification in paragraph [0030]. Moreover, paragraph [0030] describes that "[c]hanges in the navigational structure of web pages 102 and 104 are documented and maintained in a spreadsheet format...." Applicants submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand the above recitation of Claim 1 after reading the specification at paragraph [0030], for example.

Independent Claims 6 and 13 each include recitations that are similar to the above-cited recitation of Claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants submit that Claims 1, 6, and 13 are complete and do not omit essential elements.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 112, second paragraph, rejection of Claims 1, 6, and 13 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 6 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,523,022 to Hobbs (hereinafter referred to as "Hobbs") in view of U.S. Patent 6,826,553 to DaCosta, et al. (hereinafter referred to as "DaCosta"), and further in view of U.S. Patent 7,158,997 to Blinn, et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Blinn") is respectfully traversed.

Hobbs describes an augmentative query architecture that enables the creation, addition, and subsequent integration of embedded expert judgment and authentication information into a query submitted to an information retrieval system. The system includes one or more document servers (202) that include a data warehouse (230) and an information template. The template can be a document specifically prepared for publication on, for example, the World Wide Web, and includes hypertext links containing HyperText Transport Protocol (HTTP) addresses of an application server (207). The application server (207) runs a computer application that uses gateway protocols, such as the Common Gateway Interface (CGI). The application includes look-up tables, one or more hash tables, one or more associative arrays or linked lists that include authentication data for accessing the system, and network addresses of each of the document servers (202). When a user clicks on any hyperlinks contained in a document on the document server (202), the CGI application on the application server (207) automatically returns a set of frames, inline frames, dynamic framesets, and/or pop-up windows to the user's browser. Each frame, inline frame, dynamic frameset, and/or pop-up window includes information relating to the clicked hyperlink, allowing the user to interactively access a range of pre-selected databases in the data warehouse (230).

DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, and viewing the final output using a web browser. The system includes a navigation Application Program Interface (API) (10) that enables a client application program to learn and store navigation paths to given web pages. The navigation API (10) includes a recording module (12) that records navigation paths and a playback module (14) that plays back navigation paths that have been recorded. The system also includes an extraction API (20) that enables an application to define data segments or elements in a web page. The extraction API (20) includes a recording module (22) that records extraction patterns and a playback module (24) that plays back extraction patterns that have been recorded.

Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers. The entity then serves as an application service provider (ASP) with respect to the database, and allows the manufacturers to access their respective product specification data in the database for any of a variety of uses. Manufacturers can utilize the service by querying data from the database into a HyperText Markup Language (HTML) authoring tool to create static HTML pages for their own web sites, query data from the database in real-time while displaying the data on their own web sites, paying the hosting entity to build product information pages on its server from the manufacturer's data and then linking to those pages from the manufacturer's own web site, and/or partnering with the hosting entity to generate a co-branded web site that is built fro the information in the database.

Claim 6 recites a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development via a user computer including a browser. The system includes "a first server system controlled and operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server . . . said first web server displays a first web site populated with data from said first database at the user computer such that the first web site has a navigational structure . . . and a second server system controlled and operated by a second business entity comprising a second web server . . . said second web server displays at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure . . . wherein said system is configured to: synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site . . . receive information from the user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format."

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between

business entities in a collaborative development, as is recited in Claim 6. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a first web site having a navigational structure and a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of the first web site. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system configured to receive information from a user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of the first database and the second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, and Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers.

The Office Action asserts at page 5 that DaCosta "teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 6 that Blinn "teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. Rather, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer's product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertions in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta and further in view of Blinn.

Claim 7 depends from independent Claim 6. When the recitations of Claim 7 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 6, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 7 likewise is patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta and further in view of Blinn.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 6 and 7 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 1-5, 8-10, 13, 14, 16, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of U.S. Patent Publication

No. 2002/0194160 to Garrow, et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Garrow"), and further in view of Blinn is respectfully traversed.

Hobbs, DaCosta, and Blinn are described above. Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment. A functional configuration database is established to store functional information about an end item and internal components of the end item. A logical configuration database is also established that corresponds to the functional configuration database. A physical configuration database is also established to store physical information about the end item. An operational configuration database is established to store operational configuration information about the end item. The database of configurations of mechanical equipment is maintained in accordance with the functional configuration database, the logical configuration database, the physical configuration database, and the operational configuration database.

Claim 1 recites a method of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development using a system including a first server system controlled and operated by a first business entity and a second server system controlled and operated by a second business entity. The first server system includes a first web server hosting a web site of the first business entity and a first database including data owned by the first business entity, and the second server system includes a second web server hosting a web site of the second business entity and a second database including data owned by the second business entity. The method includes "coupling the first web server to the first database controlled by the first business entity, wherein the first web server populates a first web site . . . coupling the second web server to the second database controlled by the second business entity, wherein the second web server populates a second web site with data from the second database such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure . . . synchronizing the first web site and the second web site to function together as a collaborative web site . . . accessing the first web site and the data stored in the first server system database by a user associated with the second business entity to select a link displayed the collaborative web site . . . accessing the second web site and the data stored in the second server system database by a user associated

with the first business entity to select a link displayed on the collaborative web site . . . and recording changes in the navigational structure of at least one of the first and second web sites in a spreadsheet format."

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a method of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development, as is recited in Claim 1. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests recording changes in the navigational structure of at least one of the first and second web sites in a spreadsheet format. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests coupling the second web server to the second database controlled by the second business entity, wherein the second web server populates a second web site with data from the second database such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, and Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers.

The Office Action asserts at page 8 that DaCosta "teaches recording changes in the structure of at least one of the first and second web sites in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes

automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 9 that Blinn "teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. Rather, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer's product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claims 2-5 depend from independent Claim 1. When the recitations of Claims 2-5 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 2-5 likewise are patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claim 6 recites a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development via a user computer including a browser. The system includes "a first server system controlled and operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server . . . said first web server displays a first web site populated with data from said first database at the user computer such that the first web site has a navigational structure . . . and a second server system controlled and operated by a second business entity comprising a second web server . . . said second web server displays at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure . . . wherein said system is configured to: synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site . . . receive information from the user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format."

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development, as is recited in Claim 6. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a first web site having a navigational structure and a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of the first web site. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system configured to receive information from a user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure

changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of the first database and the second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, and Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers.

The Office Action asserts at page 5 that DaCosta "teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be

embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 6 that Blinn "teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. Rather, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer's product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claims 8-10 depend from independent Claim 6. When the recitations of Claims 8-10 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 6, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 8-10 likewise are patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claim 13 recites a web-based communications system including "a computer comprising a browser . . . a first server system controlled and operated by an aircraft engine manufacturer and comprising a first web server . . . said first web server configured to display at said computer a first web site having a navigational structure . . . a second server system controlled and operated by a business partner and comprising a second web server . . . said second web server configured to display at said computer a second web site populated with data from said second database and having a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure . . . wherein said system is configured to: synchronize

said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site . . . transmit information from said browser to at least one of said first server system and said second server system, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of said first database and second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format."

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a web-based communications system, as is recited in Claim 13. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a first web site having a navigational structure and a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of the first web site. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system configured to transmit information from a browser to at least one of a first server system and a second server system, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of a first database and second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, and Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers.

The Office Action asserts at page 13 that DaCosta "teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes entered by a user

in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 15 that Blinn "teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. For example, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer's product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 13 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

Claims 14, 16, and 18 depend from independent Claim 13. When the recitations of Claims 14, 16, and 18 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 13, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 14, 16, and 18 likewise are patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 1-5, 8-10, 13, 14, 16, and 18 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 11 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, and further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of U.S. Patent 6,278,965 to Glass, et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Glass") is respectfully traversed.

Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, and Blinn are described above. Glass describes a real-time data management traffic adviser system (100) which uses data generated at different rates, by multiple incompatible data sources. The traffic adviser (100) includes an executive subsystem (102), an information subsystem (104), an input management subsystem (106), a prediction subsystem (108), and a client interface subsystem (110), that are interconnected to interchange real-time aircraft operations data. The traffic adviser (100) generates its own value-added data products for the use of these groups, such as estimated at-gate aircraft arrival times and estimated aircraft departure times.

Claim 6 recites a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development via a user computer including a browser. The system includes "a first server system controlled and operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server . . . said first web server displays a first web site populated with data from said first database at the user computer such that the first web site has a navigational structure . . . and a second server system controlled and operated by a

second business entity comprising a second web server . . . said second web server displays at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure . . . wherein said system is configured to: synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site . . . receive information from the user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format."

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system of communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information between business entities in a collaborative development, as is recited in Claim 6. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a first web site having a navigational structure and a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of the first web site. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system configured to receive information from a user browser, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of the first database and the second database maintains a record of navigational structure changes in a spreadsheet format.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf

of a plurality of manufacturers, and Glass describes a real-time data management traffic adviser system which uses data generated at different rates, by multiple incompatible data sources.

The Office Action asserts at page 5 that DaCosta "teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 6 that Blinn "teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. Rather, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer's product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in

contrast to the assertion in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of Glass.

Claim 11 depends from independent Claim 6. When the recitations of Claim 11 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 6, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 11 likewise is patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of Glass.

Claim 13 recites a web-based communications system including "a computer comprising a browser . . . a first server system controlled and operated by an aircraft engine manufacturer and comprising a first web server . . . said first web server configured to display at said computer a first web site having a navigational structure . . . a second server system controlled and operated by a business partner and comprising a second web server . . . said second web server configured to display at said computer a second web site populated with data from said second database and having a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigational structure . . . wherein said system is configured to: synchronize said first web site and said second web site such that said first web site and said second web site function together as a collaborative web site . . . transmit information from said browser to at least one of said first server system and said second server system, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of said first database and second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format."

None of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a web-based communications system, as is recited in Claim 13. More specifically, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a first web site having a navigational

structure and a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of the first web site. Moreover, none of Hobbs, DaCosta, Garrow, Blinn, and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describes nor suggests a system configured to transmit information from a browser to at least one of a first server system and a second server system, wherein the information relates to navigational structure changes entered by the user, and wherein at least one of a first database and second database maintains a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet format.

Rather, Hobbs describes a system for displaying to a user information relating to a clicked hyperlink by processing the hyperlink contents using a CGI interface hosted by an application server, DaCosta describes a system for automatically navigating to one or more web sites, extracting specific information from each web site based on a learned schema, processing the extracted data according to a set of customized scripts, integrating information from other applications, and viewing the final output using a web browser, Garrow describes a method for maintaining a database of configurations of mechanical equipment, Blinn describes a business model in which one entity hosts, maintains, and provides a uniform interface for entering data into a database of manufacturers product specifications on behalf of a plurality of manufacturers, and Glass describes a real-time data management traffic adviser system which uses data generated at different rates, by multiple incompatible data sources.

The Office Action asserts at page 13 that DaCosta "teaches at least one of said first database and said second database maintains a record of navigation changes entered by a user in a spreadsheet format (See DaCosta et al. column 5, lines 13-25, also see DaCosta et al. column 6, lines 42-47, and see DaCosta et al. column 12, lines 1-4, and DaCosta et al. column 17, lines 40-46)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. At column 5, lines 13-25 DaCosta actually describes automatically navigating to a plurality of web sites, extracting specified information, processing the extracted data according to customized scripts, and integrating with the processed data information from other applications, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, or Access, for display within a browser. As such, in contrast to the

assertion in the Office Action, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Moreover, at column 6, lines 42-47 DaCosta describes simultaneously displaying data from different web sites in formats such as MS Word, MS PowerPoint, or MS Excel. DaCosta also describes keeping data extraction rules separate from the extraction program to enable each to be updated separately. Further, at column 17, lines 40-46 DaCosta describes running navigation and extraction modules from within a MS Excel sheet that can be embedded within the application. However, DaCosta does not describe nor suggest maintaining a record of navigation changes in a spreadsheet.

Further, the Office Action asserts at page 15 that Blinn "teaches such that the second web site has a navigational structure substantially identical to the first web site navigation structure (See Blinn et al. column 3, lines 14-22, and see Blinn et al. column 5, lines 4-12)." Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion. Rather, at each of the sections cited in the Office Action, Blinn actually describes an agreement between a manufacturer and the hosting entity that allows the hosting entity to use the manufacturer's product specification data in connection with a different business model from which the hosting entity derives revenue, rather than charging the manufacturer to access the product specification data. As such, in contrast to the assertions in the Office Action, Applicants submit that Blinn does not describe nor suggest a second web site having a navigational structure substantially identical to the navigational structure of a first web site.

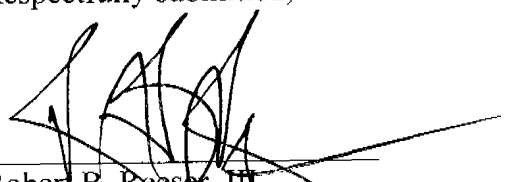
Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 13 is submitted to be patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of Glass.

Claim 17 depends from independent Claim 13. When the recitations of Claim 17 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 13, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 17 likewise is patentable over Hobbs in view of DaCosta, further in view of Garrow, further in view of Blinn, and still further in view of Glass.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 11 and 17 be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, all the claims now active in this application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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